THE GENESEE FARMER.

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Published by Luther Tucker.

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☞ New subscribers can be supplied with th first, second and third volumes.

THE GENESEE FARMER.

SATURDAY, MAY 3, 1834.

On Ridging the Ground for Melons.

I read the communication of my worthy friend W. W. B. on ridging the ground for melons* with respectful attention; and have since apprised him that when ready, I would attend to the subject. He suggests that his failure was "probably in part owing to *the season* and partly to the nature of *the soil*," with which I acquiesce. *The season* was remarkably unfavorable to the growth of melons. I have inquired of four of our best gardeners, who have generally been very successful in this culture, and their answers have all been nearly to the same import: no success, or only a few melons of inferior size. Their grounds were *not ridged*. To this testimony, I may add my own; and though I planted on a ridge, my water melons were very few and inferior; but my musk melons were good, and some were truly excellent.

I think there can be no doubt that the soil in which melons are cultivated should allow a quick transit to the water in rainy weather. I was interested with Judge *Buel's*† account of the experiment of *underlaying the bed with straw three inches thick*. In a late conversation with an excellent farmer, he remarked that he had generally been successful in growing melons, whenever he had planted on a sod ploughed up and down the slope, so that the water could drain off *under the sod* along the bottom of the furrows. He was careful to apply rich compost, or some equivalent manure to hasten the vegetation of the plants; and he considered this of more consequence as the earth on a sod newly inverted, is often crude and not sufficiently pulverized.

From the following communication, written by my esteemed friend Dr. *Stephen Mosher*, at my particular request,—it would appear that melons do best when the stable manure is *in a mass* and covered up with earth. In my ridge it was *mixed with the soil*:

"I received yours of the 31st ultimo, requesting the particulars of my success in raising melons on mounds and ridges. My first trial was on a new piece of sward ground which was ploughed for the purpose of forming a garden. On this I had drawn three loads of fresh stable manure which was thrown into one heap, and covered with inverted sods to the thickness of six or eight inches, in the form and manner of covering a large potato hill, which was when finished perhaps four feet high, and ten feet in diameter. On four sides about half way to the top, I made four excavations through the turf and *into the manure* about eighteen inches in depth and diameter, *partly* filling the holes with fine rich earth so as to form four level *hills*. In each of these I planted five or six water melon seeds of what we call the Carolina variety, at the same time that I planted about four square rods of the ground surrounding the heap, at the usual distances, with the same kind of seeds. Within three days, the seeds on the mound came up and grew most luxuriantly, while those planted in the adjacent ground, did not come up in less than fifteen days. During this time, the weather was unusually cold for the season; and though several frosts occurred yet the plants were not damaged in the least. When those on the level ground came up, pale and sickly,—each of the former had four large green leaves.

"The result was, these four hills planted on the mound, soon began to run, and took possession of nearly the whole four square rods, against which progress those on the ground made but a feeble resistance. And from these four hills I am sure I had a good wagon load of as fine melons as I ever saw. From one single plant alone I weighed five melons that overrun twenty pounds each, one of them weighed twenty-five pounds; and on the same vine were more than that number of smaller size. The produce of those planted round the heap was small and of little value.

"The last season, I varied the experiment by digging a trench three feet wide, eighteen inches in depth, and some rods in length,—throwing the earth out on each side. This trench was filled to the level of the common earth with fresh stable manure, as in the first experiment, when it was leveled and firmly trodden down. The earth, consisting of a *sandy loam*, was then thrown back on the manure, forming a ridge about a foot in height, gently rounded on the top. Along the middle of this ridge, I planted seeds, both of the water and musk, melon, which came up in about four days, and grew luxuriantly, *suffering less in dry weather than plants in the vicinity on the level ground*, and producing *an abundant crop of very fine melons*."

These results are entirely in favor of ridging; but of the propriety of treating in that manner such a soil as W. W. B. cultivates, I presume not to judge. That kind of land however, constitutes but a very small proportion of our country. A heavy loam is the most prevalent,—though sandy tracts, and some of considerable extent, occur in different places. It may therefore be safe to conclude from the experiments reported that melons should be planted on mounds or on ridges in nine-tenths of the gardens in the Genesee Country.

D. T.

Greatfield, 4 mo. 21, 1834.

* Gen. Far. vol. 4, page 20.
† Gen. Far. vol. 4, page 87.

MASSACHUSETTS RAIL-ROAD.—The railroad between Boston and Worcester is in successful operation from the former place to Newtown, a distance of nine miles. The passage has been made in one instance in twenty-one minutes, with a hundred passengers.

Protecting Young Trees against Swine.

Dr. *Dean* in his New England Farmer, after speaking of the great advantages of pasturing swine in orchards, adds, "When the trees are young, the swine will be apt to injure them by tearing the bark." We have been in the practice of planting out young trees however, in an enclosure where not less than twelve or fifteen hogs continually pasture, and we meet with no such accidents or injuries. It is not owing to our swine being better bred than others, or that they have acquired any higher moral tone. Their love of mischief is occasionally exhibited, but not against our young trees. These they never touch, always keeping at a safe, and commonly at a respectful, distance. The secret (if such it be) is soon told. We only tie fast to the tree, two or three stems of the sweet briar in an upright position. The Rown tree against witches, was not more effectual; and the *taboo* of the South Sea Islanders was not more feared and respected by that benighted race.

Vernal Flowers.

[*In a letter of the 15th ultimo.*]

The Japan Quince has come forth with renewed beauty and brilliancy. Its earliness and splendor well entitle it to a place in every ornamental garden. I have no other shrub that resembles it, or that can in any way supply its place. The variety with *white flowers* will not bloom with us this season.

"The Spring Adonis (*A. vernalis*) is a perennial species, producing large yellow flowers in the beginning of April when flowers are scarce." So says *Brewster's* Encyclopædia, and in *Loudon's* it is characterized as "a handsome border flower." For three years past, it had produced blossoms so sparingly that I doubted if it was worth cultivating, supposing that the climate was unfavorable, and that sunshine less intense was necessary to its vigor. Accordingly I placed an offset in a place partially shaded; but it did not thrive and soon perished. A few days ago, I was therefore agreeably surprised to find the old plant coming handsomely into bloom. The leaves, agreeably to *Cobbett's* Terminology, would be called "hairy!"—that is *setaceous* like those of the Asparagus.

Erythronium dens-canis is a little beauty. While *Erythronium americanum* (Adder's Tongue) spreads its offspring thickly around it, and rarely flowers,—this stranger blooms annually, but produces no increase. *Erythronium albidum* with white flowers may be regarded in these respects as an intermediate species. It may not be handsomer than the yellow kind, but it blossoms more freely, and is consequently more worthy of the gardener's attention.

The *primrose*, *polyanthus*, *cowslip* and *oxlip* were all considered by *Linnæus* as *varieties* of the same species, *Primula veris*;* and doubtless with more discernment than those who have given them different specific characters. I have raised many from the seed, and have tried to ar-

* In my last letter, I gave the scientific name of the primrose as *P. vulgaris*. It is so named in *Loudon*, but the *Linnæan* name should be preferred.

range them according to modern Floras; but the labor was in vain. In the descriptive language of a Hibernian, "they all run through other." Like the Tulip, this species seems capable of multiplying its varieties without number, and many of them may rank among the most beautiful ornaments of spring.

I have formerly spoken of the beauty and fragrance of the Persian Iris. Of my collection, the next of this genus in earliness is *Iris pumila* with purple flowers. It is a fine plant, and would be highly prized were it more difficult to increase. When employed as *edging*, it encroaches too fast on the border.

Tulips and hyacinths which had been covered at night, and received the reflection of the heat from a board fence in the day, were in bloom on the 4th instant. These however were early varieties.

In a similar situation, the Grand Monarque (*Narcissus floribundus*) was in bloom on the 7th; and on the same day, the Trumpet Major, in the open ground. The latter is our earliest kind.

Of native plants, we have several that well merit attention. *Phlox reptans* of a purplish red, where sheltered at night, began to bloom on the 12th; and scarcely two days later, without such advantages, *Sanguinaria canadensis* and *Anemone thalictroides*, with petals of the purest white—*Houstonia cærulea* of a light sky blue—and the delicate *Corydalis cucullaria*.

Trifolium incarnatum, or Scarlet flowering clover.

I sowed last August, after wheat harvest, on ground well prepared, four pounds of the seed of *Trifolium incarnatum*, or scarlet flowering clover, (not flesh colored, as brothers Prince and Fleet *will* have it) and six pounds of the new Italian rye grass, transmitted by Mr. Le Ray from France. This was the time it was directed to be sown in order to produce an early spring crop of hay. They both came up well, and looked vigorous in the autumn, and I anticipated much pleasure from an abundant crop. But, alas! how sad has been my disappointment: The winter has apparently destroyed every plant.

I do not, however, deem this experiment conclusive as to the hardiness of these grasses. The winter has been very unfavorable to many of the humble plants, either from the want of snow to protect them, or from the ground not being frozen when the early snow fell. Verbenas, strawberries, clover and lucern have suffered more in the past than during several preceding winters. Trees and shrubs, even of the tenderest species raised among us, have withstood the winter uncommonly well. As some of the rye grass seed was distributed in Jefferson, and a few pounds given to my friend Dr. Beekman, af Kinderhook, which I believe is yet to be sown, I am anxious to learn the result of other experiments to cultivate this grass; as, from the accounts from Germany and France, of its productive quality, we had reason to expect in it a valuable acquisition to our grasses.

While I write (April 27) the peach and plum are nearly in full bloom, and the blossoms and foliage completely enveloped in snow, with the thermometer at 26°. It has snowed with some intervals for twelve hours. The ultimate effect of this severe weather upon the expanding blossoms remains to be seen, though I am disposed to believe it will not prove fatal to the fruit.

J. BUEL.

The Winter in Scotland.

According to the Quarterly Journal of Agriculture, has been unprecedently mild: There were only four days of frost "sufficiently keen to preserve the thin pellute of ice on the small pools from the 'melting mood' before the meridian sun." The young grain promised well. Grain was low; while wool bore a good price, and there was a prospect of its rising. Wool readily sold (the quality not mentioned) from 36*s*. to 42*s*. the stone of 24 lbs. Sheep skins were realizing 10*s*. 6*d*. a piece, (about $2,30) and were expected to rise to 12*s*. before clipping time. This should admonish our wool growers to hold on unless they can get fair prices, as there is very little prospect of the article being imported.

Extracts from Letters

TO THE PUBLISHER.

RAINY MORNING WELL IMPROVED.—A correspondent, who had given us notice that he should not be able to furnish any further contributions for the Farmer until after seed-time had passed, in a private note accompanying a sheet of his manuscript, says:—"This is a rainy day, and I have been willing to improve my leisure by furnishing two more articles. Between breakfast and dinner I have written the following and copied the whole. I mention it merely to show how much we may do in a short time."

IMPROVED CATTLE.—A letter from *Quercus*, dated Albany, April 23, says:—"I was much gratified yesterday in viewing two calves, raised by the young Patroon Van Rensselaer, which went to New York in one of the Tow Boats. They were full blood improved Durhams, the bull ten, and the heifer fourteen months old, and were on their way to Baltimore, for the Hon. Henry Clay, who has purchased them for $500. They are beautiful animals; the heifer especially, was one of the finest specimens of the improved Short Horns which I have seen."

AMERICAN CATTLE.—The same correspondent farther remarks:—"My situation is such as to afford me a fine opportunity of inspecting the large numbers of cattle shipped from this place for the New York market, consisting principally of the *native* breeds of New York state and Vermont. The best cattle I have yet seen came from Jefferson county; but they are all wretched looking animals compared with what they might be, and ought to be."

CHEESE MAKING.—Will some of the readers of the Farmer answer the inquiries contained in this extract of a letter from a subscriber—the information sought would be interesting to all the readers of the paper:—"I wish to inquire through the medium of the Farmer, what is the most approved process of cheese making? Also the best mode of curing and keeping cheese from becoming cracked or moldy?"

COMPARATIVE VALUE OF HORSES AND OXEN.—Extract of a letter from Edward Garrigues, to the publisher:—"As regards the difference in horses and horn cattle, for the use of the farm, I propose to exhibit what I suppose to be a striking difference. Somewhat more than thirty years past, I left my native city, Philadelphia, and procured the little farm on which I have since resided; and at the time of removal, purchased two pair of good cattle and a pair of excellent horses. One of the oxen proved so much superior to any other, that I neither had then, or could procure one to match him—he worked for nearly six years constantly, when I fed him, and on sale to the butcher, his price procured me a younger pair of nine hundred weight each, and five dollars to spare—while those horses, considered excellent, and so proved, were by age depreciated nearly to be given to any person who would use them kindly."

RESULT OF AN EXPERIMENT.—In the letter from which the preceding was taken, Mr. Garrigues states that a plum tree in his vicinity, which had for several years dropped all its fruit prematurely, had, since a hole had been bored into it, and a quantity of quick silver deposited therein, ripened its fruit, which had been so abundant as more than to supply the family of the owner.

Acknowledgment.

We have been much gratified the past week, by the receipt of several valuable presents, viz:

Gama Grass Seed, from EDMUND RUFFIN, Esq. Editor of the Virginia *Farmer's Register*, which he informs us he had just received from Florida. An account of this Grass was given by our friend DAVID THOMAS, in the first number of the present volume of the Genesee Farmer.

A peck of Potatoes, called the *Irish Cups*, from SPENCER STAFFORD, Esq. of Albany. These potatoes are said to be one of the best kinds yet introduced into our country. [See Gen. Far. vol. 3, p. 131.]

Knight's improved tall Marrow Peas, from WM. THORBURN, Seedsman, Albany.

Oneida County.

It would seem from the annexed notice, which appears in the Utica papers, that an Agricultural Society has recently been organized in Oneida county:

ONEIDA COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The members of the Board of Agriculture, consisting of two delegates from each town, are requested to meet (with the officers of the Board) at the Inn of Moses Bagg, in Utica, on Tuesday the 10th of June, at 11 o'clock, A. M., to make arrangements relative to Premiums, and the time and place for a Public Fair or Exhibition, and to arrange the unfinished business of the last meeting. The Supervisors and Town Clerks who have not forwarded the names of the delegates for their respective towns, are requested to send them to the Corresponding Secretary, (Dr. Thomas Goodsell, Utica,) in all cases when the delegates shall neglect to attend the above meeting.

The citizens of the county are notified that premiums will be awarded for the best productions in Agriculture and Gardening; also for the best animals and articles of domestic manufacture. At the same time, for the best specimens in the mechanic arts and manufactures, for which purpose a considerable sum has already been provided by the Mechanics' Association of the city of Utica.

JOSIAH NOYES,
President of the Board.

Clinton, April 25, 1834.

ERRATA—Page 105, col. 3. line 17, for *aid* read *laid*—page 113, col. 3, line 19, for *twenty* read *twenty-three*.

I do not pity a man who burns his fingers by using them for snuffers.

I do not pity a man who cannot buy a breakfast after buying a morning dram.

For the Genesee Farmer.

Board Fence.

The subject of fencing is one of much importance to the farmer; and every thing on that subject is highly interesting. The communication of *Dan Bradley*, Esq. page 109 of the present volume, on the best manner of making board fence, is worthy of an attentive perusal from every farmer. A fence made in the manner he described, would undoubtedly be durable; but I would suggest whether the setting the posts alternately on both sides of the fence would not greatly add to its strength. I have a fence in view, made in this way, some twenty years ago, standing in a situation exposed to high winds, yet as erect as when first built. A farmer of my acquaintance who has had much experience in this kind of fence, carried his partiality for it so far as to build a door yard picket fence in this manner; and for a plain picket fence, it was the handsomest I ever saw. The posts were sawed, six inches at bottom, two at top, and four inches wide. The upper rail was spiked on to the posts, and the other two halved on. The pickets were two inches wide, one inch thick, and five feet in length, reaching to the ground. The bottom board was one foot wide, nailed on to the pickets, this giving a heavier finish than when the pickets are placed upon it. The posts standing outside, instead of looking bad, were an ornament, adding an appearance of stability and firmness, always pleasing to a farmer.

To illustrate more fully the advantage of setting posts both sides of the fence, I will describe a fence I have seen made where almost the only support it had consisted in thus placing the posts. The posts were made of plank 18 inches wide, 2½ inches thick, 4½ feet long, sawed in two diagonally, so as to make two posts 18 inches wide at bottom and 1 inch at top—in shape a right angled triangle. These posts were placed on flat stones, and the boards nailed on in the usual manner, well battened, and a good top board spiked on. As a precaution to its overturning, a strip of white oak plank, three inches wide and three feet long, is driven into the ground on the outward edge of each post, and nailed to it. A fence made in this manner, in situations not exposed to winds, may stand a long time—at least it will not rot—can easily be righted up, and a post set in the ground to support it when necessary. It at least shows the advantage of having posts placed on both sides of the fence, and having the bottom larger than the top. This kind of fence, if the boards are an inch thick, and well nailed, will withstand any horse or bull, and may perhaps be advantageous to those who cannot procure good timber for posts.

At any rate, set your posts on both sides of your fence, build it as recommended by Dan Bradley, and if it wont stand a hard blow, I am mistaken. O. P. Q.

East Bloomfield, April 25, 1834.

For the Genesee Farmer.

The believers in the change of Wheat to Chess, say, that they have found one spire of chess growing in the center of a bunch of wheat that appeared to be produced from one kernel. I apprehend that this no more proves that wheat will turn to chess, than that it turns to rye, for in pulling some rye out of my wheat, this last season, I noticed that the spires of rye that were produced from one kernel varied from one to thirty according to their location. I found four instances of one spire of rye growing in the center of a bunch of wheat that appeared to be produced from one kernel.

Respecting the notion of chess growing the hight of its parent stock (as some suppose) when cultivated with wheat, and also that chess, when planted and partly overrun with grass, will not grow higher than its associates, and although the grain may not be larger than a coriander seed, is no evidence it will not produce chess again if planted. I will state what come under my notice in going to Lockport last summer. I called on a brother of mine in Murray, his house being about twenty rods from the ridge road, and in going to put out the horse we went to the road and passed a wheat field, and turned the horse into an orchard. On our return to the house, we took a path through the wheat field. I remarked to him that his wheat on the left was very foul with chess and cockle, and asked him if his field was all one kind of seed. He said it was—but replied, that on the right hand I cleared, and the other was full of chess when I came here. Did you not notice the chess in the orchard? It not being seeded there, it has been full of chess every year since I have lived here, (it being four years.) I told him I did not. However, as I went for my horse in the morning, I noticed that the field was principally chess and June grass, and there saw chess from two inches to a foot high, and what looked the most remarkable was, the grass being different hights from two to twelve inches, and in all these different hights there was a mixture of chess the same hight bearing grains, they being of different sizes in proportion to their hight, perhaps less than a coriander seed up to half the size of a chess grain that had been cultivated with wheat, the numbers on a straw being about the same.

As to A. P. Robinson's communication, page 373, vol. 3, respecting his neighbor's bottom land being sowed to oats and the next season raising ten bushels of chess on half an acre. At the close of his communication he asks, if wheat and oats do not turn to chess, where did it come from? I apprehend that if he had stated some more facts respecting his neighbor's raising chess, and his manner of disposing of it, his inquiry might have been more easily answered; and I will mention a conversation I had with an acquaintance of mine, as it may possibly throw some light on the subject. He and his wife being at my house, and the conversation turning upon clean seed wheat, I invited him to go and see mine, which I told him was nearly clean from chess and cockle. He examined several handfuls, and pronounced it entirely clean. I however soon convinced him to the contrary by spreading some on a board, and remarked to him that my wheat did not turn to chess. He then replied, I believe wheat will turn to chess. On returning to the house, I observed to him that those who believed as he did generally assigned some particular cause for their belief, and I concluded he had one. He replied that the main thing that convinced him was, that he sowed a certain field to wheat, and that that part of the field next to the road produced a considerable more chess than the other part. His wife replied, I can explain that; you fed your hogs on chess that you got from the fanning mill, and the hogs run more on that part of the field next the road than they did on the other. This explanation satisfied him. I then remarked that there were various ways for chess to get scattered over a farm, and I had known people, when at work on their wheat fallow, to feed their horses with tailings, and I apprehended that there were those in the present day in the same practice, especially some of those who advocated the transmutation doctrine. He replied, I have been doing it myself this season—it is something I never thought of before; I shall begin to look and be more careful for the future. I will now state that although all the wise men (philosophers) from the east to the west should be convinced, as a practical farmer on a small scale, I am not as yet convinced that wheat will turn to chess, still believing there is a possibility of raising a field of wheat clean from chess. P. H.

Palmyra, 1st mo. 16, 1834.

For the Genesee Farmer.

Some say indeed he had much wit,
But was somewhat shy of showing it.
Hudibras.

Mr. L. Tucker—The effort at versification in the Farmer of April 12, according to the intention of the writer, has met the eye of R. M. W., and is calculated to make his bones ache, for there is nothing so sets his teeth on edge as impotent efforts at versification:

When little wit lings strive to show
How wonderful acute they grow,
Would they but give us something new,
And introduce a thought or two,
In simple language, plainly writ,
We would in *pity* call it wit.
But when with labor and with pains,
They cudgel sore their simple brains,
And murder rhyme and common sense,
And to be witty make pretence,
Although the writing may look pretty,
We cannot think the author witty.

R. M. W.

Potter, April 17, 1834.

List of Subscribers

Who have paid for the 4th volume of the Genesee Farmer—continued.

Amasa Salisbury.	Ransom T. Olney.
Nathan Mixen.	J. T. Gilbert.
M. D. Parker.	Abraham Dewell.
Dr. Caleb Bannister.	W. C. Smith.
to July 1, 1835.	Daniel Curtiss.
Stephen C. Smith.	Dr. C. P. Kimball.
John Western.	D. S. Earle.
Dr. W. A. Townsend.	Elias I. Ayers.
Mathew Milspaugh.	Alfred Lathrop.
J. J. Van Rensselaer.	Aug. Montgomery.
Albert B. Fitch.	Wm. H. Montgomery.
S. Gifford.	Maj. E. Kirby.
J. Cady.	Samuel Heston.
Augustus Howland.	Enoch Marks.
Wm. J. Fuller.	C. Hastings.
Aaron Riley.	

The following have paid to July 1, 1834.

I. W. Higgins.	Mrs. Fanny Spilsbury
Nathaniel Filmore.	Gideon Lapham.

PRICES CURRENT.

ARTICLES.	PER	*May* 2. ROCHESTER.	*April* 28. NEW-YORK.
Ashes—Pot....	100lbs.	$3,25.....	$4,25 a 0,00
—— Pearl.....		3,50.....	4,60 a 4,65
Beeswax, yellow	lb.	0,16 a 0,18	20 a 21
Candles, mould	.....	0,10 a 0,12	13. a 14
—— dipped.	.....	0,10a0,10½	11 a 12
Cloverseed.....	.....	6½.....	6 .a. 6½
Flax, American.	.....	.....	8..a..8½
Flax seed, clean	tierce	9,00a10,00	10,50a11,00
Flour, Western.	barrel	4,75.....	5,31 a5,50
Grain, Wheat..	bushel	0,81.....	1,05 a1,10
—— Rye....	.....	0,62.....	58..a..60
—— Oats...	.....	0,25..a..27	35..a..36
—— Corn...	.....	0,46.....	60..a..62
—— Barley..	.....	0,50..a..56	70..a..71
Hemp, Americ'n	ton	.....	100 a 125
Hops, 1st sort .	lb.	.....	10..a..11
Plaster Paris...	ton	6,00 a 0,00	2,75 a0,00
Beef, Mess....	barrel	0,00 a10,00	8,75 a9,50
—— Prime....	.....	0,00 a8,00	5,50 a 5,75
Pork, Mess....	.....	14,00a15,00	12,50a14,25
—— Prime....	.....	11,00	9,25a10,50
—— in the hog.	100lbs.	4,00.....	.....
Hog's Lard....	.....	8,00 a 9,00	6,50 a 8,50
Tallow.....	.....	7,50 a 8,00	7,00 a 7,50
Hay.....	ton	6,00 a 7,00	9,00a11,20
Apples.....	bushel	25..a..50	.....
Potatoes.....	.....	18..a..25	.....
Cheese.....	lb.	6..a..8	7½..a..09
Butter.....	.....	12..a..14	12½..a..15

I do not pity a man who becomes poor, after oppressing his poor neighbors.

DEVON COW.

[*For Description, &c. see page* 124.]

For the Genesee Farmer.

Cattle--No. VII.

THE HEREFORDS.

Herefordshire is situated on the north of the Bristol Channel, and near the eastern borders of Wales. The Middle Horns were aboriginal throughout these districts, and the cattle of Wales have been justly celebrated for their excellent qualities. The Hereford breed, however, seems to have gained rather more favor than their neighbors, from a fancied or real supremacy in their aptitude to fatten.

They are evidently an aboriginal breed, and descended from the same stock as the Devons and the Welsh cattle. Simply for the grazier, they are considered in England preferable to the Devons, and second only to the Durhams, but far inferior to both as milkers.

"The Hereford oxen are considerably larger than the Devons, and are usually of a darker red; some are brown and even yellow, and a few are brindled; but they are principally distinguished by their *white faces, throats* and *bellies*. The hide is considerably thicker than that of the Devons, and the beasts are more hardy. They are shorter in the leg and carcase; higher and broader and heavier in the chime; rounder and wider across the hips, and better covered with fat; the thigh fuller and more muscular, and the shoulder larger and coarser."

"They fatten to a much greater weight than the Devons, and run from 1,000 to 1,400 lbs. They are not however much used for husbandry, although their form adapts them for heavier work. They fatten speedily at an early age, and usually go to market at three years old. They are far worse milkers than the Devons, but to compensate for this, they are more kindly feeders, and will live and grow fat, where a Devon or a Durham would almost starve. Their beef is sometimes a little larger in the bone, but generally fine grained and beautifully marbled."

"The Hereford cow is apparently an inferior animal. Not only is she no milker, but even her form has been sacrificed by the breeders. In the choice of his cow, he does not value her, or select her, or breed from her, according to her milking qualities, or the price the grazier would give for her, but in proportion as she possesses that general form which experience has taught him will render her likely to produce a good ox. Hence the Hereford cow is small, delicate, and ill made, and light fleshed in common condition; but when she is actually put up for fattening, she spreads out, and accumulates fat at a most extraordinary rate."

The climate and soil of Herefordshire are by no means equal to those of Devonshire, and the pastures are generally poor and unnutricious. It is therefore easy to see why no more attention is paid to the dairy qualities of their cows, for experience has abundantly proved, that the fattening qualities are materially lessened, and the form deteriorated, by being inclined to give a large quantity of milk.

Experience is our best guide on all practical subjects, and particularly so in breeding. Here, as elsewhere, the native stock has gradually assimilated itself to the *soil* and *climate*, until a peculiar breed was produced, exactly calculated for the locality. No extraordinary efforts were made, no selections for breeding in and in, and no luxuriant pastures provided to improve the race. But nature, in the plenitude of her gifts, here provided a distinct breed, which has continued from an early period with the same characteristics.

The Herefords early attracted the attention of graziers, from their great aptitude to fatten with a small consumption of food, and they have for many years been held in high repute in England. Many crosses have been made with other improved breeds, and evidently with success, especially with the Durhams and Devons. But in all these cases, the only advantage gained was in their milking qualities, and even this sometimes at the expense of flesh.

Some interesting trials were made in England between the Herefords and other breeds, which were extracted at large in No. 4, page 27 of the present volume, to which the reader is referred.

From those experiments it will be seen that the Herefords, all things considered, are not inferior to the Durhams for *profitable fattening*. By many breeders they are considered superior, and even in the United States, the Herefords have been introduced for the purpose of improving our own cattle in the essential points of flesh and fat. But it seems to me they can never gain much ascendancy here, while we devote so many of our farms to the *dairy*, and so few exclusively to grazing.

Passing from Herefordshire into Wales, we find the cattle bearing the same general characteristics. In the mountainous districts, they are small, and similar in most respects, except in color, to the cattle in the northern sections of Scotland. In Glamorganshire, the county contiguous to Herefordshire, the breed was once in high repute. and it is said that the Glamorgan breed long supplied the stock of George III. at Windsor Castle. The breed was then in its native purity, and was held in the highest estimation for fattening and milking. "Within the last forty years, the breed has been eagerly sought for by the most skillful breeders in Leicester, Northampton, Warwick and Wilts." But innovations and crosses have since crept in, until now the Glamorgan cattle do not materially differ from the Herefords, except in their quality for milking. This improvement was obtained by a cross with the Ayrshire bull, which renders them far superior to the Herefords or Devons for dairy purposes.

As the Ayrshire cattle, whose description will follow in the next number, cannot with strict propriety be classed with the *native* Middle Horns, I will take occasion here to make a few suggestions in regard to the general characteristics of the *Middle Horn variety*.

As a breed, they are doubtless the most prevalent of any in Great Britain or America. They have spread themselves through every climate, and accommodated themselves to every situation. Neither mountains or valleys, nor luxuriance or barrenness of soil, have proved any barriers to their progress. They have still thriven, and increased and extended, assuming every possible shade of character and form, from the puny meager Shetlander, to the most beautiful and athletic Devonshire; while at the same time they have retained all the distinctive features of Middle Horns.

Amid all these changes, they seem no where to have lost their peculiar characteristic, *an aptitude to fatten*. This quality seems to be a native ingredient of their composition, and may fairly be considered as inherent to the breed, whether found in England or America, and of course capable of the same degree of improvement under similar circumstances in either country.

Their milking quality is not so distinct and invariable, and yet this characteristic has been influenced almost wholly by *soil*, *climate* and *culture*. Their *activity* is clearly natural, and peculiar to the whole breed.

Now if this is a correct summary, what can be more evident than the fact, that the character and qualities of cattle, must depend almost wholly upon the *soil*, *climate* and *cultivation* to which they are subjected? And if this position be true, how perfectly futile the attempt to introduce and perpetuate, in any particular locality, a breed reared, improved and matured in a totally different situation, and under different circumstances! To bring the matter nearer home, if we are possessed of the original Middle Horn cattle, and they have become acclimated and naturalized to the various *soils* and *climates* of our widely extended country, is it either expedient or even rational, to attempt to supplant or exchange them for any breed, however *improved* or excellent, from the vales of Devon, Somerset, or Gloucester? Is it not rather the part of wisdom and sound judgment to select and improve upon our own native stock; and when recourse is had to foreign aid, let it be to cross and change the defective quali-

ties of our own, rather than wholly supplant them, by the introduction of others.

QUERCUS.

For the Genesee Farmer.

Choked Hogs.

It has been often said that the lights (lungs) of different animals would destroy hogs by choking them when they attempted to eat them: for this reason I have always been careful after butchering, to throw the lights where the hogs could not get them. But there are other substances also dangerous in this respect: a few winters since I saw a shote strangled by attempting to swallow a piece of meat that was thrown out. When choked, he gave a few bounds, fell down and instantly died. One of my neighbors had one destroyed in this way by a bone, perhaps not entirely stripped of its meat.

Last evening I came near to losing a fine sow by throwing to her the intestines of a calf. A short time afterwards she was observed running and jumping from the place where she had been fed: in a few seconds she fell down, and lay struggling and gasping. On coming up to her, I succeeded in opening her mouth, and drew with my hand the obstruction from her throat. This gave her instant relief, and she breathed freely, though she was greatly exhausted. In ten or fifteen minutes, she was able to stand; and today appears as well as if nothing had happened.

I have no doubt that hogs in similar situations might often be saved, if assistance were promptly rendered.

A.

For the Genesee Farmer.

Farm Accounts.

A valuable article in the 13th No. of the Farmer from the pen of *S. P. Rhoads*, expresses a wish that in my former communication on this subject, I had given a sample of my manner of keeping my diary; and he furnishes us with a statement of his method. I conclude the intelligent writer is not ignorant of the manner in which merchants keep their account books by single entry. My practice is precisely the same. I carefully note down in my diary (day book) the transactions of every day, whether drawing manure, spreading, ploughing, sowing, harrowing, rolling, &c. entering the quantity of seed, how prepared, &c. When the farming operations of the year are over, and the farmer is enjoying his fire side, then is the time to post his books. Open an account with every crop, charging it with every expense, and crediting the amount received for it, in the manner he has done. His statement is evidently taken from his Ledger.

During the process of posting, the farmer is enabled carefully to review his last year's operations, and will discover where he might have done better, and profits by it the next season. *He has raised a fine crop of grain, of ruta baga or carrots, and takes his pen and prepares a statement of all the details, and sends it to the publisher of the Farmer.* This man does not put his candle under a bushel, but is as willing to give as to receive instruction, and merits the thanks of the community.

The judicious remarks of thy correspondent, appended to his statement of accounts, are evidence that he is pursuing the improved system of husbandry, and is profiting by it. I hope he will favor us with more of the results of his experience.

ONTARIO.

For the Genesee Farmer.

"Carbon is one kind of food for plants, and it abounds in common lime stone, forming the base of the carbonic acid."—*Gen. Far. 19th April*

"Slacked lime may be either the hydrate of lime or the carbonate of lime."—*Ib.*

"Limestone is lime saturated with carbonic acid, and so is chalk"—*Ib.*

MR. L. TUCKER—I must confess that I am puzzled to understand your correspondent, *A Farmer.* Carbonic acid is one kind of food for plants, and *it abounds in common limestone.* I would inquire if there is any other kind of food of plants, and what it is? I am equally puzzled with the idea that common limestone abounds with carbonic acid. I believe the moment it imbibes carbon it is converted into chalk. Again, slacked lime is the *hydrate* or *carbonate* of lime. I believe it is neither. When it is converted into chalk it is the carbonate of lime, but in its native state it has not a particle of carbon. Why it should be called a *hydrate* I cannot even guess. Again: A Farmer tells us that limestone is saturated with carbonic acid and so is chalk. From this it would appear that limestone and chalk are one and the same thing. In fact I apprehend that A Farmer has attended more to his husbandry than to his chimistry, but perhaps he can explain to my comprehension; and if so I should be glad of his instructions, for I wish earnestly to come at the truth, especially on all subjects relating to agriculture.

R. M. W.

April 24, 1834.

MR. L. TUCKER—I believe your correspondent, A Farmer, is much mistaken in his ideas about gypsum. I believe still that it is originally a limestone converted to gypsum by the action of sulphurous gas. Your correspondent, D. THOMAS, lives near the old quarry at Union Springs, from which formerly vast quantities of gypsum were taken. When I visited it, I observed the quarry was situated in a limestone ridge, broken into fragments, evidently by some convulsions of nature. In taking out the gypsum it was frequently found attached to the limestone rock, and fragments of it left so attached, and I believe still remain so. Friend Thomas will observe that these lumps of gypsum form part of the original rock, and are blended with pure limestone, and only converted into gypsum as far as the sulphurous gas has come in contact with it. The effect of this gas is to destroy the grit and hardness of the limestone, still retaining the original affinity of limestone for carbonic acid. That limestone has this affinity is obvious from the following experiments: Take a tumbler of lime water, breathe on it, and the lime will soon be precipitated to the bottom in the form of chalk or carbonate of lime—or set this tumbler on a board in a working hogshead of beer, and cover it with a mat or sheet, the lime will soon be converted into chalk. Again: Take slacked lime, spread it thin on a plate and set the plate in the fermenting hogshead—the lime will soon be converted into chalk. These experiments prove beyond dispute, that lime in whatever state it exists, has a powerful affinity for carbonic acid gas.

When limestone is converted into chalk, as in the glass cliffs of England, it is saturated with carbonic acid, and has no longer any attraction, and is therefore useless as a manure, as its affinity for this principle is stronger than that of any vegetable—it therefore yields nothing to its support in the state of gypsum—it has still a stronger affinity. Its grit and hardness being destroyed by the action of the sulphurous gas, it is easily pulverized, and is therefore much better adapted than limestone in any other form to the purposes of agriculture. There are several other ideas offered by A Farmer which would bear much comment, but I am willing to refer the question as to its being a limestone to Friend THOMAS, and this being determined, its action on vegetables must be a matter for after inquiry.

April 24, 1834. R. M. W.

For the Genesee Farmer.

Diseases of Hogs.

MR. L. TUCKER—For upwards of twenty-five years I have been much interested in the raising and management of hogs. The disorder complained of by your correspondent, R. H. H., has sometimes made depredations among my stock, and among my neighbor's frequently to a large amount.

Take 1 ounce of gum gamboge,
2 do. salt peter,
4 quarts of charcoal in powder,
4 do. common salt,

Mix all intimately—put one pint to a barrel of swill twice a week. Since using the above I have not had any reason to complain. If the same is given to sheep and cattle, as common salt, it has prevented most of the disorders of which farmers complain, but it should be given before the disorder is apparent, as prevention is much better than cure. The medicine is calculated to work on the bile, and as a diuretic, and to keep stock healthy rather than to cure when the complaint is seated.

Such is the result of my experience.

April 24, 1834. R. M. W.

For the Genesee Farmer.

Dogs.

MR. EDITOR—It is stated in the papers that an individual in Hampshire county, (Mass.) has had some thirty sheep killed by dogs; and there it is considered quite a marvelous circumstance that the dog should possess so much the character of the wolf in the operation of biting the sheep in the neck and bleeding them to death. In this place it has become a common occurrence within a few months. The writer of this article has had twenty-five sheep killed by dogs; and many of his neighbors have been nearly as great sufferers. The whole neighborhood have been obliged to give up the keeping of sheep. The truth is, our country is quite overstocked with these "villainous dogs," and our dog law is merely a dead letter. By law every owner of a dog is required annually to pay into the county treasury a tax of $1, and for the second dog kept by such person, the farther sum of $5. This constitutes a kind of "safety fund" to pay for the destruction of sheep by unknown dogs. In case any owner of a dog shall refuse or neglect to pay the tax, then any person is authorised to destroy said dog. I am inclined to believe that but few individuals have paid taxes on their dogs, and consequently the most of our dog population have forfeited their lives.

A few years since, a gallant general, a member of our Legislature, made an attempt to have the dog law repealed, or rather that the tax should be levied on old bachelors instead of dogs. The bachelors in various parts of the state, and particularly in the city of New-York, took this in high dudgeon, and wrote him some hundreds of letters, accusing him with a desire to drive them into matrimony, and their story too was quite plausible when it was ascertained that the general had no less than nine unmarried daughters. It was rumored that the old bachelors agreed to marry the daughters on condition that the general should remain silent in regard to the dog law. Since which time the law has been suffered to remain on our statute book merely as a dead letter. However, the law is a good one, and ought to be put in force. It would have a good effect in this county: Either the greater part of our dogs would be destroyed, or our county treasury would be overflowing full—sufficient to pay for all the sheep in the county. B. H.

Buffalo Nursery, April, 1834.

System and Products of Farming

IN COLUMBIA COUNTY, N. Y.

In copying the annexed articles, the editor of the Columbia Sentinel prefaces them with these remarks:—"We copy from "The Farmer's Register," published at Richmond, Virginia, two communications written by gentlemen with whom many of our readers are well acquainted. They relate to, and are an evidence of, the system of farming pursued by good farmers on our plain lands; though the same or a similar system prevails very generally, we believe, throughout Columbia county and on soils quite different from the plains of the towns of Kinderhook and Stuyvesant. The letter from Dr. Beekman to Mr. Carter, is well written and must afford a good deal of interest to the readers of the Register, and we trust it will not be altogether devoid of information to the readers of the Sentinel. The statement of Mr. Harder is concise, and shows the great benefit of *method* in farming—how to realize a handsome profit at the least expense. Of the large crops frequently raised, the expenses of their cultivation too frequently more than counterbalance the advantages gained. But Mr. Harder's mode of farming was uniform—his land always in good heart, and the cost of tillage never extravagant—consequently his profits were regular. We will not further withhold the attention of the reader from the letters themselves—they follow:"

From the Farmer's Register.

To Hill Carter, Esq., of Shirly, Va.

Sir,—As a farmer who feels a deep interest in the successful prosecution of his business, I take the liberty to address you. Through Mr. Ruffin's Register, I have become acquainted with your excellent management of the Shirley farm; and although I have a northern, you a southern location, and there are hundreds of miles between us, yet as we follow a common pursuit, we must both feel interested in its further advancement. As a farmer then, I acknowledge myself deeply indebted to you for your valuable communication, for I find in it, that good farming upon similar soils is very much alike, whether it is conducted in New York or in Virginia. I confess that heretofore I had not put a proper estimate upon southern farming; from the descriptions I had so frequently heard of the poverty of the soil, and the distress of its inhabitants consequent upon it, I thought the south was one barren sandy waste, with hardly a redeeming quality, except in the genuine patriotism of its people; but as I become better acquainted with it, I am pleased to see that at least there are green spots here and there upon which the eye can rest, and there are persons upon them competent not only to manage successfully the multiplied operations of their individual farms, but to give practical lessons of profitable husbandry to the population by which they are surrounded.

If the high destiny of great conquerors and statesmen does not await these men, they will have a more useful life, and enduring monument in the increased wealth and happiness they will impart to the respective portions of their country; and where agriculture can have the benefit of such examples, their effects will be observable upon all within the sphere of their names and influence—for barrenness will be turned into fruitfulness, and there will be health, and wealth, and happiness, where before were disease, discontent and poverty. Let them but persevere, and the time is not far distant when the farming of the state of Virginia will bear a comparison with that of any state in the union.

With this preliminary, I will now state distinctly the object of this communication; and that is, as you sir, have given me an opportunity of becoming acquainted with your method of farming, I feel bound to discharge the obligation, and as far as I am able, to make known to you mine. Whether the soils we cultivate are similar, I cannot undertake to determine; but presuming from your description of your farm that it is sandy, and has once been covered with pine timber, I have only to say that mine is level land, situated on an extensive plain, of which almost the only timber was the pitch and yellow pine. I take it for granted therefore, that whatever system of farming (allowing for the difference in situation,) is profitable in the one, will hardly be less so in the other; and if, by an interchange of each other's practice, new light is shed upon any one subject of husbandry, we shall both be gainers.

My farm, with thousands of acres around it previous to the introduction and use of clover and plaster, was not worth more than three dollars per acre, and it might all have been bought at that price; but the improvement that has taken place from the use of these two articles, connected with an intelligent cultivation of the soil, has so far increased the value of this land, that at this day, with moderate prices for its products, it will yield, free of expense, the interest of more than one hundred dollars per acre. This improvement has been gradual, but it has been steady—and what was formerly looked upon as an unprofitable sandy plain, with here and there a poor inhabitant, now teems with life, intelligence and wealth. It is the land most sought after, because it best repays the husbandman from the fertility that has been imparted to it. Of this he has the strongest evidence in the appearance of its houses and barns, its stock, fences and roads. The ease, celerity and cheapness with which it can be cultivated, are additional arguments in its favor—and although its fertility is all artificial, yet the most experienced have the utmost confidence in its powers because their capacious barns have often borne evidence that their industry upon it has not gone unrewarded. The change that has been wrought is the strongest proof of what industry with intelligence will accomplish; and although we do not pretend that we have reached, or even approached the *Ultima Thule* of good farming, yet we rejoice in our success, and would feel happy if our practice and experience could be beneficial to others.

I will now advert to my farm, and enter at once into its arrangement. I came into possession of it in 1815. It consisted of one hundred and twenty-five acres, all in one lot; half was cleared and in rye, the remainder was covered with stinted pines. The part in rye was put down in the spring to clover, sown with the plaster; and the first having taken well, things soon assumed a new aspect—for in two years from this same field which did not yield five bushels of rye to the acre, I have harvested fifteen bushels of wheat per acre. Since then, the farming upon the whole has been simple—never at most to take off over three crops from a lot before it was again seeded with clover, and plaster was commonly applied to all the lots every year. The effect of this treatment is not as discernible now as it was at its first application; still we have yearly evidences of its continued beneficial effect.

The stinted pines on my lot were removed as the land was wanted; and although I cultivated at first with only an outward enclosure, I soon found there were many inconveniences and losses attending it, and I now have it fenced off in about ten acre lots. By adopting this plan, I find it much easier to get along with my stock; for whilst they are benefitted by the superfluous herbage, they impart a fertility to the soil by the droppings of their manure, and save the expense of soiling—whilst I can take advantage of each lot either to pasture, plough, or keep it for hay. There is no waste ground, therefore, that runs to weeds, because the land adjacent is in a crop and cannot be used; each successive lot bears its share of what constitutes the rotation of crops on the farm. This division of a farm into several lots generally obtains here, and farmers find the great benefit of it, as all the arable part of the farm comes successively into cultivation, which improves it, and any part may be taken either for hay or pasture at any time most convenient to his interest. Standing pastures formerly in use are not known on our best farms. Since artificial grasses have been used, we find that one acre put down carefully with grass, now yields as much herbage to beasts as ten acres did under the old system; and that not only a much larger portion of the farm is thus brought under the use of the plough, but that it adds materially to the profits of the farmer. By this practice he is likewise enabled to have a succession of pasture lots through the season, and these several lots thus pastured become highly fertile by the sward which has been thus artificially created. But it is not only in the increased fertility of the soil that we are gainers. The cattle by this abundant supply of food are much more serviceable, both for labor and the profits of the dairy; and stock thus treated are in a few months abundantly fat for the butcher. It is not found profitable to feed too close, and stock is not turned in until the grass has become somewhat rank, and then enough is left to afford nutriment to the next crop of grain that may follow. Clover is the grass most commonly used; and if gypsum is applied to it, it grows with a rankness and luxuriance, that if when ripe were trodden down, would cover the ground for inches. There is, however, a difference in the kinds of clover seed, and we prefer in all cases what with us is called the western, to the southern seed, because the first affords triple the quantity of herbage, which is the great desideratum, whether we want it for pasture, hay, or a ley to turn under. The southern ripens sooner, but it gives too small a bulk to be as profitable as the western, and we cannot think of sowing the one, when we can, even if it be at a higher price, obtain the other. But it is not clover only that is used; timothy is often sown, particularly for land that is to remain for any time in grass; and while the first is always sown in the spring, the other uniformly does best if sown in the fall. So common has the practice become to use artificial grasses, and so useful have they been found, that many farmers will sow clover seed with their spring grain, even if they intend to take a crop from the same lot the succeeding year; and I have a lot now in my eye which was in wheat with clover seed sown in the spring of 1832, that this year, 1833, bore a very good crop of corn. This however is not advisable farming, but it is occasionally done by those whose farms are small. It is a conceded point by all our most intelligent farmers that the best and surest preparation for a grain crop, is a clover sod that has lain for a year or two. Stable manure will add to its fertility, and enhance the product, but the sod is of much more importance to the succeeding crop, if taken singly, than the manure. There is an ameliorating and fructifying quality about the sod that

imparts its powers to the grain that succeeds it, which is not so discernible in the properties of the manure; and in dry seasons the effects of the last are almost entirely lost. To plant our corn therefore on a clover sod, or to sow our wheat upon it, are great desiderata. Thirty years experience has amply satisfied us that the ground so prepared, yields by far the most abundant returns. A rotation of crops is adopted, but not adhered to with that punctilious observance as to rule, that I see obtains among your best farmers—inasmuch as we are more governed by our opinion of the strength of the ground to produce the desired crop, than by any regular rotation; and while at the same time we are so careful not to exhaust the soil of its fertility, as often not to take more than one, sometimes two, and never more than three grain crops from a lot, before it is again put down to grass. It appears to be a law of nature that an animal or plant will not feed well on its own *relequiae*; so of clover, without the ground is in a measure exhausted of its remains, the seed does not, in the first, take, and in the second place, do well. As clover is so generally used upon these plains for pasture, and for imparting a fertilizing quality to the soil, we are careful when it is used for pasture not to crop it too close; and therefore it is considered essential to the interests of the farmer that his stock of cattle and horses should be as small as is consistent with the careful tillage of the soil and the uses of the dairy. As small a number of these animals, therefore, is kept, as can easily be supported—but not so with hogs; in summer they do remarkably well on clover—after harvest, they have the droppings of the grain—in the commencement of autumn, they have the benefits of the orchards with which almost all our farms are supplied, so that they require but little corn to finish their fattening.

I have thus given you an abstract of our method of farming. If it is of any service in the suggestion of a single idea that may be useful towards the management of a similar kind of soil elsewhere, I shall feel myself amply compensated for this communication. I have appended to it the agricultural report of the products of a farm in my neighborhood for the last year; and as the method of farming which obtains here, is very uniform among our best farmers, it may be taken as a proof of the success of our practice. The product of this farm is not taken because it is an evidence of the most successful cultivation. I have no doubt—indeed, I know that there are many farmers in this vicinity who have been quite as successful; but this gentleman having acquired a competence and just sold his farm at sixty dollars per acre, we have a fair criterion to rate the per centage of his farming investment.

Most respectfully, yours, &c.

J. P. BEEKMAN.

Kinderhook, Columbia co., N. Y., Dec. 20, 1833.

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SIR—At the solicitation of a friend, I am induced to give a statement of the products of my farm for the year 1833, and of its general management. In doing this, as my grain is not yet all taken to market, I cannot now arrive at perfect accuracy; but, from what is thrashed and sold, I can make a correct estimate of the quantity, and I have ascertained the price for such as has not been actually sold.

My farm is situated on an extensive plain that was once covered pretty generally with small pine timber. The soil is sand, occasionally gravel, and more or less mixed with loam. It consists of about two hundred acres, of which thirty are in wood, twenty in meadow, and ten acres of waste, leaving for cultivation about one hundred and forty acres of arable, or land used for the plough, which is divided into seven lots of twenty acres each. One of these lots is planted each year in corn, on clover sod: the corn is the large twelve rowed early yellow, and my usual produce is about fifty bushels per acre. My mode of cultivation is, that after the lot has lain one year in clover, to plough it the last of April or first of May, about six inches deep—then furrow both ways with a light corn plough, the first time across the furrows about two feet nine inches apart, and the next about three feet. I plant immediately after furrowing. As soon as the corn is up the length of the finger, I harrow it with a large heavy harrow, lengthwise, with the furrow, as the ground was originally ploughed, and take two rows at a time. Two men or boys follow the harrow with aprons, out of which they plaster the corn—and also to raise any plants which may have been thrown down by the harrow passing over them. In about a week after, I plough once between the rows, as they are planted the narrowest way; the men follow with the hoe, and they will finish twenty acres in ten days. In a fortnight more, I plough it the widest way of planting, twice between the rows, and throw the ground towards the plant. I cut the stalk above the ear as soon as the kernel in the ear is hard, and secure the stalks in shocks. We husk the corn on the hill, and two men will gather 100 bushels of ears in a day. The lot which was in corn I put down the succeeding year to oats, and it usually produces about 40 bushels per acre. This lot I seed down with western clover seed about 3 quarts per acre. Two lots are in wheat, which were likewise the year previous in clover sod. The one was ploughed the first of August, and again just previous to sowing in September; the other but once the last of August, or first of September, about a fortnight previous to sowing: these lots had the benefit of my barn manure which was scattered over such portions as I thought required it most. I commonly sow about one bushel twelve quarts per acre. Thus four lots are employed: one in corn, one in oats, two in wheat, the remaining three are in pasture—making seven, (besides the meadow.) Two of these are again to be ploughed up in the fall for wheat, and the remaining one is for corn the succeeding season. The experience of twenty years has confirmed me in the belief that this is the most successful mode of cultivation for our soil, and I have at all events been satisfied with the amount of produce my farm has yielded me. I annex a statement showing the amount of produce, and the proceeds therefrom, of my farm, for the year 1833:

	CR.	
20 acres meadow, 2 tons hay per acre, sold at $7 50 per ton,		$300 00
20 acres producing 1000 bushels corn, at 62 1-2 cents per bushel,		625 00
40 acres producing 800 bushels wheat, at $1 06 1-4,		850 00
20 acres producing 800 bushels oats, at 37 1-2 cents,		300 00
500 bushels potatoes, at 25 cents,		125 00
3000 weight pork, sold at $5 50,		165 00
Sold one beef,		25 00
500 weight butter, at 16 cents,		80 00
225 lbs. wool, at 50 cents,		112 00
55 lambs, increase of my flock,		80 00
The item of pasturage not put down.		
		$2662 00

	DR.	
To hiring 1 man per year at	$100 00	
To do. do. 7 months,	70 00	
To hiring 15 days in harvest,	13 12	
3 1-2 tons plaster, at 7 50,	26 25	
3 1-2 bushels clover seed, at $7 50,	26 25	
Taxes,	15 00	
Mechanic's bill,	50 00	
		320 62
Income,		$2341 38
The farm sold at $60 for two hundred acres,	$12,000 00	
Stock for working the farm and implements,	1,000 00	
	$13,000 00	
Interest on this sum at 7 per cent.,		910 00
Gain,		$1,431 38

Making the entire interest upon 13,000, after deducting expenses, about 18 per cent.

There are other profits from the farm not enumerated in the preceding statement, such as house rent, garden, orchard, raising of poultry, &c. I will put them against any little incidental expenses not enumerated, but which they will be amply sufficient to defray. The labor upon my farm is performed by two men as above stated, but under my own direction, and all our operations tend to lessen the amount of labor as much as practicable, and I find that nothing conduces more to this result than to keep ahead of my work through the season. For myself, I labor but moderately, but keep up a constant supervision. I will only add, that since I have adopted the principle of total abstinence from ardent spirits at all seasons of the year, I think I have not only gained vastly in the amount of work done by my men, but my farming business has gone on more cheerfully. Yours, respectfully,

TEUNIS HARDER.

Columbia co., N. Y., Dec. 18, 1833.

BLOOD HORSES FOR SALE.

Washington Eclipse,

A BAY, 6 yeays old, 15 hands 3 inches high. His sire, *American Eclipse.*
His dam, *Thorn's Maria*, by old *Diomed.*
G. dam, Col. J. J. Alston's turf mare *Eliza*, by *Lively.*
G. G. dam, Col. Alston's *Wild Goose*, by *King Herod,*
G.G.G. dam by Kouli Khan, son of the Vernon Arabian.
G.G.G.G. dam by Valiant, son of the Godolphin Arabian.

Comet,

A bay, rising 15 hands 2 inches high.
His sire, the imported Arabian Bussorah.
His dam, *Thorn's Maria*, the dam of Washington Eclipse.

Duke of Bedford,

A grey, rising 16 hands high, a large and powerful horse.
His sire, the Arabian Bussorah.
His dam, Princess Charlotte, a Virginia Mare, by *Old Messenger.*

Bald Eagle,

A bay, 16 hands high.
His sire, *American Eclipse.*
His dam, *Hyacinth*, by *Ogden's Messenger*, son of *Old Messenger,*
G. dam, the Hon. John Randolph's *Bloomsbury*, by *Bedford.*
G. G. dam, *Telegraph*, by imported *Wildair.*
G.G.G. dam, Logania, by *Old Medley.*

The above are first rate horses. Terms, on sale, will be as favorable, as to price, mode and time of payment, as need be desired. If not soon sold, one or two of them could be hired. DAVID ELY.

Manlius. Onondaga co. April 20, 1834 apr 26

MONROE GARDEN AND NURSERY.

GREECE, NEAR ROCHESTER, N. Y.

THE subscriber offers to the public a choice selecti n of Fruit Trees, of French, German, English and American varieties, consisting of Apples, Pears, Plums, Peaches, Cherries, Apricots, Nectarines, Quinces, Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Strawberries, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Plants, Hardy Roses, Vines, Creepers, Herbaceous, Perennial Plants, Bulbous Roots, &c.

Also, a few hundred of the Morus Multicaulis or Phillipine Mulberry, the white Italian Mulberry by the hundred or thousand, English Hawthorn Quicks, Grape Vines of both native and foreign varieties, mostly of large size, for sale by the single vine, hundred or thousand at reduced prices The subscriber has a large Green House well filled with a large collection of choice Green-Hous Plants in good condition.

All orders, by mail or otherwise, wil be promptly attended to, and packages delivered in Rochester or at the mouth of Genesee River.

ASA ROWE.

Orders for Mr. Rowe's Nursery received by the Publisher of this paper.

Catalogues may be had at the office of the Genesee Farmer—will be sent to those who wish them gratis. October 5, 1833. f6m

Plaster.

THE subscriber is prepared to furnish any quantity of the first rate Plaster from the beds in Phelps, on the most favorable terms. It will be delivered at any place on the Canal immediately after the commencement of navigation. Gentlemen wishing to purchase are invited to make application to the subscriber at Newark, Wayne co. or to LUTHER TUCKER, at the office of this paper.

C. S. BUTTON.

March 28, 1835. mar 28

Domestic Economy.

FRYING.

Frying is often a convenient mode of cookery, —it may be performed by a fire which will do for roasting or broiling; and by the introduction of the pan between the meat and the fire, things get more equally dressed.

A frying pan should be about four inches deep, with a perfectly flat and thick bottom, with perpendicular sides, and must be half filled with fat. Good frying is, in fact, boiling in fat. To make sure that the pan is quite clean, rub a little fat over it—and then make it warm and wipe it out with a clean cloth.

Be very particular in frying never to use any oil, butter, lard, or drippings, but what is quite clean, fresh, and free from salt. Any thing dirty spoils the look; any thing bad tasted or stale, spoils the flavor;—and salt prevents its browning.

Fine olive oil is the most delicate for frying; —but to have the best oil is very expensive, and bad oil spoils every thing that is dressed with it.

For general purposes, and especially for fish, clean fresh lard is not near so expensive as oil, and does almost as well, except for cutlets or collops. Butter often burns before you are aware of it, and what you fry will get a dark and dirty appearance.

Cooks in large kitchens, where there is a great deal of frying, commonly use mutton or beef suet, clarified; if from the kidney the better.

The mode of clarifying beef or mutton suet, prescribed in the Cook's Oracle, is as follows:—Cut the suet into thin slices, pick out all the veins and skins, &c. and put it into a thick and well tinned sauce pan, and set it over a very slow stove, or in an oven, till it is melted; you must not hurry it,—if not done very slowly it will acquire a burnt taste you cannot easily get rid of; then strain it through a hair sieve into a clean brown pan. When quite cold, tie a paper over it and keep it for use.

Dripping, if nicely clean and fresh, is almost as good as any thing,—if not clean, it may be clarified as follows:—Put your dripping into a clean sauce pan over a stove or slow fire; when it is just going to boil, skim it well, let it boil, and then let it stand till a little cooled, then pour it through a sieve into a pan.

Whatever fat you use, after you have done frying, let it remain in the pan for a few minutes, and then pour it through a sieve into a clean basin—it will do three or four times, as well as it did at first, i. e. if it has not been burned, but *Mem.* the fat you have fried fish in must not be used for any other purpose.

To know when fat is of a proper heat, according to what you are to fry, is the great secret of frying.

To fry fish, parsley, potatoes, or any thing watery, your fire must be very clear and your fat quite hot, which you may be pretty sure of, when it is done hissing and is still. We cannot insist too strongly on this point; if the fat is not very hot, you cannot fry fish even to a good color, or firm and crisp.

To be quite certain, throw a little bread into the pan; if it fries crisp, the fat is ready; if it burns the bread it is too hot.

The fire under the pan must be clear and sharp, otherwise the fat is so long before it becomes ready, and demands such attendance to prevent the accident of its catching fire, that the patience of the cooks is exhausted, and they frequently, from ignorance, or impatience, throw in what they are going to fry, before the fat is half hot enough. Whatever is so fried will be pale and sodden, and offend the palate and stomach, not less than the eye.

Have a good light to fry by, that you may see when you have got the right color; a lamp fixed on a stem with a loaded foot, which has an arm that will lengthen out, and slide up and down like a reading candlestick, is a most useful appendage to hitch upon fire places, which are very seldom light enough for the nicer operations of cooking.

After all, if you do not thoroughly drain the fa from what you have fried, especially those things that are full dressed, your cooking will do you no credit.

The dryness of fish depends much on its having been fried in fat of a due degree of heat, they are then crisp, and dry in a few minutes after they are taken out of the pan, when they are not, lay them on a soft cloth before the fire, turning them occasionally, till they are.—*Cook's Oracle.*

In a treatise on Domestic Cookery, appended to the last American edition of the Domestic Encyclopædia, we have the following directions:

If fish is to be fried or broiled, it must be wrapped in a nice soft cloth after it is well cleaned and washed. When perfectly dry, wet with an egg if for frying, and sprinkle the finest crumbs of bread over it; if done a second time with the egg and bread the fish will look much better; then having a thick bottomed frying pan on the fire with a large quantity of lard or dripping boiling hot, plunge the fish into it, and let it fry middling quickly till the color is a fine brown yellow, and it is judged ready. If it is done enough before it has obtained a proper degree of color, the cook should carefully take it up, and either place it on a large sieve turned upwards, and to be kept for that purpose only, or on the under side of a dish to drain; and if wanted very nice, a sheet of cap paper must be put to receive the fish, which should look of a beautiful color, and all the crumbs appear distinct; the fish being free from all grease. The same dripping, with a little fresh, will serve a second time. Butter gives a bad color; oil fries of the finest color for those who will allow the expense.

Garnish with parsley. This may be done after the fish is fried.

ECONOMY OF DRESSING INFERIOR PIECES OF MEAT.

The coarse pieces of meat, when skilfully cooked, are nearly equal to the best. For instance, the tripe, when cleaned, may be stewed, boiled, broiled, soused, or dressed in pepper pot—the leg made into soup, and the gristly part into a jelly—the coarse part of the leg made into alamode beef, to which the cheek may contribute—the heart roasted with savory stuffing—the kidneys well washed, and broiled and eaten with fried onions. The liver also of a young beef creature, when broiled, is by many preferred to the best steak, and is thought to be very healthy and easy of digestion.

Connected with this is the re-dressing of cold meat, of which most delicious dishes can be made, by means of carrots, turneps, leeks, sweet herbs: full as savory as the original joint.

To this may be added the use of bones. By digesting the shanks of mutton and beef for a fortnight in dilute muriatic acid, (spirit of sea salt) I have procured jelly in the same shape as the bone, easily and perfectly soluble in hot water and fit for soup. Hence the theory of the use of ground bones in agriculture, as a manure for land. These suggestions will amount (if put in practice) to some pecuniary value, in the course of a year. The motto of a cook should be, no waste, no want.

To give flavor and gratify the palate you must keep up a regular stock and assortment of flavoring articles; and the mistress of the house ought to have a part of the garden, and a room in the house as a store room, under her sole dominion without intrusion.—*Domestic Encyclopædia.*

Vessels for boiling and stewing should have covers to fit close, and then a very gentle fire will keep them constantly boiling. Steam carries off the heat very rapidly, and should therefore be kept within the vessel. Steaming meat and vegetables is said to be a good mode of cooking, if the apparatus is not too expensive. Simmering makes meat tender, boiling makes it hard; of course a slow fire is the best, whenever a soup or what some call a stew is the object.—*N. E. Farmer.*

Lime wet, and lowered to the bottom of a well, or as far as the water will permit, to slack, is found to free it promptly and entirely from the air which is so frequently fatal to persons who descend. A candle should be let down to ascertain that the air is depurated.

The People's Magazine.

☞The first volume of he PEOPLE'S MAGAZINE, which is just completed, was commenced as an experiment. The unqualified approbation it has every where received, and the large list of subscribers it has already obtained, induce the Publishers to continue their efforts to make the work what they intended from the first—a permanent *family magazine*, —one, too, which shall be still more worthy of the high character it sustains. In pursuance of this determination, they will withhold no pains or expense. They have already secured such aid in the editorial department, as they deem necessary to the accomplishment of their purpose.

The great object of the *People's Magazine*, then, is to convey *useful instruction*, in plain and familiar, but chaste language, and in the *cheapest possible form*, to every cottage and fireside in the land. There are few families to be found, who cannot afford to spend one dollar a year, for a visiter, twice a month, which shall give them valuable information and advice, on subjects connected with their usefulness and happiness—which, while it shall not fail to *interest* and *amuse*, shall have still higher and nobler purposes in view—the improvement of the *mind*, and the cultivation of the *heart*.

Natural History will continue to receive, as it deserves, a considerable share of our attention. This science embraces many more topics than at first view might be supposed. Whatever relates to the character, nature, or internal structure of *men*, *animals* and *things*, is properly a subject of natural history.

But we shall not confine ourselves wholly to the animal, the vegetable and the mineral kingdoms of *nature*. We shall launch out, often, into *history*, *arts*, *manufactures*, &c. The pages of history are full of instruction. *Biography* will also be deemed an appropriate subject. In short, nothing which is calculated to benefit the minds and hearts of our readers, will be intentionally excluded.

We do not expect, in a semi-monthly magazine, to present all the important intelligence of the day, but only such as may be deemed of permanent value, as a matter of record. Even this will sometimes appear late. But delay has its advantages. Much mischief has been done, and many unnecessary pangs inflicted, by an injudicious eagerness to circulate early intelligence. Every one will recollect instances where the public press has in this way widely circulated false statements. These evils the People's Magazine will endeavor to avoid.

Engravings of a superior character will continue to be furnished; but while we labor in this way, to render the work attractive, we intend much more. We believe that good engravings may be made to do something more than to amuse, or even illustrate. We believe they may be made to cultivate the mind, chasten the imagination, develop taste, and benefit the heart. Shall the teachers of vice find engravings an important aid in accomplishing unworthy ends—in vitiating the taste and imagination—and shall the teachers of virtue neglect to turn them to a good account, in the *promotion of human happiness?*

TERMS.—*Published every other Saturday, at* ONE DOLLAR *a year*, in advance.

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LILLY, WAIT & Co., Publishers,
121 Washington-street, Boston.

☞Subscriptions for the above work will be received by C. & M. Morse, and at this office.

Valuable Sheep for Sale.

THE subscriber having more SHEEP than he wishes to keep through the summer, will on or before the first of June next, sell about eighty of his fine wooled Ewes with their lambs. Farmers wishing to commence or increase their flock of sheep, will seldom meet with as profitable a lot of Ewes. The greater part of them have been raised from rams from the flock of the Hon. R. S. Rose, and the lambs to be sold with them are from rams selected from the above mentioned flock, which for quality of wool, is not excelled in the United Sates. The subscriber has also 135 three and four year old Wethers of the first quality, which he will sell about the same time. JOHN JOHNSON.

Fayette, Seneca County, Feb. 7, 1833. feb 8–f3m

Flower Seeds.

THE Publisher of this paper has received from Wm. Thorburn, Seedsman, Albany, an assortment of Annual and Perennial Flower Seeds, comprising 53 sorts. These Seeds were raised at the *Albany Nursery* the past season, and are neatly done up in labelled papers—price 6 cents per paper.

March 28, 1834. L. TUCKER.